

## SOUTHAMPTON AND THE CONGRESS

Every student will, I hope, buy and read a copy of the Congress report which has just appeared. There he will find a full account of the Leeds discussions—the most momentous discussions held in the history of the British Student Movement.

The Congress was a real expression of the desire of Students not only in England but also all over the world, to examine the bases of their political faith, to discover the truth of their environment, and to discuss in relation to the tasks facing them in the political field, the immediate problems demanding action in the Universities.

The Universities and the People—that was the slogan which came out of the Congress. All along the line, by overwhelming majorities, the students allied themselves with the cause of the propertyless and the oppressed—expressed in every motion their antagonism to the rulers and the wealthy. The fight of Students in the fight of the Working-class, the fight for a better system in every sphere of government.

Why this is so—why the Students should feel the need to be self-reliant—is a matter of controversy. But there was among the students a feeling that the fight for better conditions (in the best sense) in the Universities, the fight for a better system of teaching, for a less restricted syllabus, for a wider choice of vocation, and a large scale broadening of the basis of recruitment to the Universities—that this fight was part of the fight of the people—the nine-tenths of the population of this country—against their rulers.

You can read all the resolutions of Part I of the Congress in the Congress report. What is more important for us to consider is Part II. There the Congress laid down a very detailed and very comprehensive plan for the reform of the Universities. Every Student must study it and apply it to his own environment. But more important still, we must act on this plan. It falls for practical purposes into two parts. Firstly, it concerns itself with the problems inside the Universities—the problems of faculty reform, of increased grants, of greater freedom of speech fought above all, linking all these problems into one, the problem of increased self-government. Again and again it was impressed on the Students at the Congress that all reforms in this world—no less inside the Universities than outside, have to be fought for, and it is a hard fight, a fight for which the highest degree of organization

is necessary. Nationally, we Students have our Union—N.U.S. Inside every College we also have our Unions. We must use these weapons. The forces of reaction are gathering to strike a final blow at the liberty of the people. Unless we strike first, one of the greatest liberties, the liberty of higher education, may be wrested from us. So therefore we must fight—starting right now—for greater self-government and the power to defend the Universities.

In this way the fight inside the Universities is linked up with the other aspects of the struggle—the alliance with the rest of the Youth outside the Universities. We are a small and privileged community. Only one Englishman in every thousand is a Student—the lowest percentage of any country except Japan. But the Youth of this country demands as a whole its rights to free high education. And we must link up our particular struggle with the greater struggle of English Youth. Education is Freedom, the Two are indivisible. Reaction thrives on ignorance. The story of British Education is the story of the concessions made by our rulers to the demands of the people. Our rulers, if they had their way, would doubtless confine our education even more rigorously to a technical nature. Our fight is against this tendency, against the fascists of this country, and of this Town. Better education for ourselves, better education for all.

We have a responsibility; we do not need to be told that—the Leeds Congress let the World know—so far as was permitted by our serious and educational Press—that British Students are conscious of their tasks, and are moreover willing to play their part in the solution of the problems facing the World at this time.

Therefore, as your representative at the Congress, I implore you to take stock of your situation. The Government obviously thinks your opinion important; your opinion is important; think for yourselves.

Remember that Students Council was elected by you to do your work—and none other. See that it runs efficiently in your interest. Do not let it fall asleep. Do not be cowed by pompous bureaucracy. You have a right to know what, it is claimed, is done in your name.

And act yourselves, as a Union: Organize and feel your Power.

C. MATTHEWS.

## THE WAR

On Friday, 19th April, the Principal opened the series of public lectures on the various aspects of the war by undertaking to shew us Why we are at war. The Lord Bishop of Winchester took the chair, and preluding to the Principal, stressed that the world after the war would bear a very different aspect and that what we needed was hard facts. The Principal began by saying that one of the functions of a university was to seek truth and to proclaim it, eschewing propaganda. He therefore would gather together the fundamental reasons for the present conflict. The Principal, in his capacity of historian, developed the doctrines of force and of race which lay behind their recent acts of aggression and stressed particularly the inferiority complex and hysteria which had ended these doctrines. The aim of the allies in this struggle was not Empire nor mere maintenance of the status quo, but the resistance to aggression, the effecting of world-reconstruction, the ensurance of the liberty of Peoples, the respect of Law and the maintenance of the peace of Europe. The liberty of peoples meant the democratic way of life and especially the Democracy of the Spirit. The decay of democracy in Germany had grown out of the German desire to be led and had ended in the most awful autocracy the world had known. We were at war in defence of the rule of Law, under which all human society exists; Germany had flouted the Jus Gentium in the Rhineland, in Austria, in Czechoslovakia, in Poland, in Denmark. This was also a religious war, fought against the virtual paganism of Germany, to the end that the spiritual forces of mankind might be revived, both in Christian ethics and in education. The German nation of to-day was supremely trained, but was uneducated. We must ensure that the individual by education is free to follow the dictates of his own reason. The Principal concluded with some expressions of a general nature, urging us to strengthen the moral front of this country.

### THE DIPLOMATIC PRELUDE.

On Thursday 25th, Mr. J. Hurstfield, B.A., gave the second lecture in the series. He restricted himself to a factual summary of the happenings of the 20 months, Feb. 1938—Sept. 1939, from the invasion of Austria to the invasion of Poland. The first object of a statesman was to keep his

country at peace; the second, to guarantee the integrity and independence of his country; i.e. to maintain the Balance of Power by diplomatic means or in the last resort by war. This doctrine was the pole-star of British statesmen from the 16th century until the end of the last war. Then the brilliantly conceived experiment of the League of Nations was tried and failed, chiefly because statesmen lacked courage to risk a little to save a lot. From 1931-1939 there was a series of unilateral breakings of the peace and of aggressions, and no action worth the name was taken by the League. The Nations lacked the power to enforce their desire for peace. Hitler, who hated and feared Versailles, watched and learnt from the Abyssinian affair. He and Mussolini drew together in 1935, first to make a joint attack on the Spanish Republic, for Italy to observe a benevolent neutrality while Germany took possession of Austria. By 1938 Europe had fallen under the dynamic influence of the two dictators. Russia took alarm and Litvinoff proposed a Six Power Conference, but was told that the time was not opportune. Germany made ready to attack Czechoslovakia, but France and Russia declared that they would go to her aid. Germany then worked to divide France, Russia and England from Czechoslovakia. The Munich Settlement followed, which undoubtedly saved Britain from a war for which she was unprepared and produced a guaranteed though smaller Czech state. The greatest disadvantage was that four Great Powers had partitioned a fifth in her absence; Russia was not present; and Czechoslovakia had had to sacrifice her fortifications. It was thought that the new Czech state would prosper, but Hitler made more and more demands on her. The unexpected and sudden transportation of the Polish Jews in Germany to the Corridor frontier gave rise to much speculation and had one important indirect result—the murder of a German Embassy official in Paris; for this a pogrom was instituted. The Jewish Relief Fund was set up and Lord Baldwin made his famous appeal, which aroused a hate campaign in the German Press against the British Statesmen. Chamberlain referred to it at a Mansion House dinner and said also that no government could remain in power for ever—the

continued on page 2, column 1



## WESSEX NEWS

Tuesday, April 30th, 1940.

Offices:  
STUDENTS' UNION, UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON  
Editor—E. W. BISHOP.

Sub-Editor—ELIZABETH NEWMAN.  
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G. A. THOMPSON.

Sales Manager—  
H. F. G. ANDREWS.

### THE WAR—continued.

Germans learning the contents of the speech before its delivery, absented themselves from the dinner. There was now a reversion to the policy of the Balance of Power. It was held by Italy and Russia. Halifax and Chamberlain went to Rome, accompanied by violent attacks in the Italian Press on France: the visit had no tangible results. On Jan. 30th Hitler attacked Versailles and the British statesmen; he said also that "he looked forward to a long peace"; this partly reassured the British Government. In March disquieting news filtered through and the B.B.C. gave accounts of troop movements in Germany; but on March 9th, Downing Street announced that a long period of peace was to be expected. On March 14th Slovakia announced its independence and Hitler took over the government of the Czech state to protect its interests and his own. Britain made advances to Russia; she had realised at last that Hitler would not keep his word and too that he could now easily take possession of the material wealth of Europe. Hitler's next move was the seizure of the Memeland. On March 22nd Ribbentrop approached Poland for what subsequently appeared was the second time, to review the Danzig Question and a war against Russia; Poland again refused and approached the Western Powers. Mussolini attacked France in a speech and said he looked forward to a long peace; on Good Friday he invaded Albania to protect her because she had proposed war against Yugoslavia. France and Britain perceived that Hitler and Mussolini with their conquests were forming a bloc from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. Meanwhile Poland, Greece and Roumania were guaranteed and Britain introduced the first conscription Bill. Hitler denounced the Anglo-German Naval Agreement. On May 5th a military and political agreement between Germany and Italy was signed. It was both defensive and aggressive, but when war broke out, it did not work. In Eastern Europe the Balance of Power was still held by Russia. Britain and Russia were in negotiation for five months without result; Russia proposed a Six Power Conference but was told that the time was not opportune; Britain then suggested a Four Power Declaration against aggression, but Poland refused because she feared immediate invasion by Germany. Russia

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## Correspondence

To the Editor of "Wessex News."

Dear Sir,

Most members of the College will have seen the Mayor's appeal published recently in the local press, for £500 to provide and equip an ambulance for service with the Anglo-French Ambulance Corps and setting forth the special reasons which make such an effort in Southampton particularly appropriate.

The Committee which is organizing this appeal has asked me to bring it to the notice of all members of the College and to ask for their support. I do so in the knowledge that, in spite of the many calls made upon us all in such times as these, there can be few people in College who will not respond readily, in however modest a way, to such a deserving cause. If it is specially fitting that this town and port should make this gesture of friendship with France, it is also specially fitting that a centre of learning and culture should symbolize its debts to France in the matter of letters, science and the arts by playing a proper part in the town's effort. I ask for the most generous response possible to the Mayor's appeal.

Yours faithfully,

H. W. LAWTON,  
Professor of French.

April 26th 1940.

Sir,

I understand that there is a desire to have an opportunity for the public discussion of the lectures at present being given on the war. With that desire I greatly sympathise. But I feel that it would not be adequately satisfied merely by permitting questions after each lecture, when the time available would be too short for any adequate exposition of rival points of view. I therefore suggest that any body or bodies of students who would like to do so should invite the lecturer to meet them to discuss the subject matter of his lecture. I am sure every one of the lecturers would be pleased to do so if a convenient opportunity could be found.

R. R. BETTS.

To the Editor, "Wessex News."

11th March, 1940  
Department of Navigation  
University College, Southampton  
Ex-students of the Department who have gained distinction in the war.

Lieutenant A. H. PIERCE, R.N.R., has received the O.B.E. (Military Division) (Additional) for—"Outstanding initiative, skill and resource in saving a Merchant ship, sabotaged and abandoned by the enemy and bringing her into port."

We regret being unable to print all the articles submitted, but it is hoped that they will appear in due course.

## The Library

The library is the most important and valuable piece of apparatus the College possesses. The work done in all departments by the teaching staff and the student body is dependent on the material—books and periodicals—the library provides.

The function of the Library is to store this material, to record it, to index it and to organise a system whereby it may circulate equably and efficiently among all those who wish to use it.

The contents of the Library have been accumulated over many years. The books bequeathed by Henry Hartley formed its nucleus and these have been steadily added to by purchases and gifts. The College is now spending over £1,000 a year on books and periodicals, and since the opening of the Edward Turner Sims Library five years ago about 12,000 volumes have been added. Many valuable gifts have also been received which have greatly enriched the Library as they comprise works on widely varied subjects.

Among these may be specially noted Mrs. Patchett's gift of the late Professor Patchett's Library, Sir George Kendrick's gift, the Library of the former President of the College, Dr. C. G. Montefiore and the Brazilian, French and Portuguese Government gifts. It is hoped to incorporate detailed descriptions of some of these gifts in later issues of Wessex News.

The recording and indexing of all this material, or in technical language, cataloguing and classifying, are the principal work of the Library Staff. No time-saving machines have yet been devised to speed up the processes involved. In a mechanical age it is important to remember that Librarianship is still essentially a craft, handling knowledge in its written form. In classification the subject-matter of each book must be carefully and impartially examined in order that it may be assigned to its specific place in the general scheme of the Library, and the author and title and other details of the work accurately recorded. Unfort-

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## The Union Ball

The Union Ball was certainly a lively affair, though perhaps not quite so abandoned as the advertisements would have urged it to be. Looking back over a long fading panorama of Union Balls and College Dances, perhaps one fact may spring to the eye of him of psychological insight: one thing is little less in prominence than usual—madness, which reared its head only to a limited degree. But let not the reader be misled into thinking this was a calm function. While, under the non-de-queer of "a Modern Medley" various amusing and very enjoyable antics were being performed, and when things went with a swing, or rather several swings in the hotting-up of Boomp-a-Daisy, and indeed throughout all the dances, the iron mask of a national reserve suffered several large and widening cracks but these rapidly healed during the intervals. All the entertainment was merry, jolly, yet displayed the age-old dignity and decorum of the student body—in short, the evening was "a very parfit gentil night."

The victors of the afternoon were presented with their well-earned laurels, excellent sustenance was provided for the corporeal necessities of the languishing and for the mental appetite of the observer of human nature, and the band was also very good. At times slow and real romantic music slid from the mellow interiors of the saxophones, now the trumpet shrilled defiance to the ceiling, interrupted ever and anon by the sharp note of the violin, while the plaintive cry of the clarinet was often heard mingling with its companions; through all, the drums were pounding, clashing, turning somersaults in the expert hands of the drummer, and now and then voices in harmony came through the microphone.

Balloons descended in showers on the heads of the happy dancing multitude, and much tactical skill was displayed in despatching them. Streams of rainbow hues fluttered airily across the room or strangled the unfortunate and unwary.

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## THE LIBRARY—continued.

unately the cataloguing and classification of the entire Library stock is still far from complete. Cataloguing and classification, however, are not an end in themselves. Their object is to show the contents of the Library, and to indicate where books may be found.

The system by which the routine of the Library is carried out may sometimes seem irksome to its users, but the sole purpose of the regulations is to encourage the circulation of books and to conserve the Library stock.

The aim of the Library, in short, is to serve the College as actively and as fully as its resources allow; but this service cannot be altogether one-sided: it can be helped by criticisms, suggestions and co-operation.

It is felt that certain features of the Library might be more widely advertised, and Wessex News is to publish from time to time Library notes and lists of new books. A list of some recent additions is given in this edition.

M.I.H.

## BOOK LIST.

### ECONOMICS.

Drucker (P.F.) The end of economic man: a study of the new totalitarianism. 1939. H (Ex-Mural) Pantaleoni (M.) Pure economics.

1898 HB 71

Beer (M.) Early British economics from the 13th to the 18th century. 1938 HB 103

Kuczynski (J.) Labour conditions in western Europe, 1820-1935. 1937. HD 4854

Durbin (E.F.M.) How to pay for the war. 1939. HB 195

Keynes (J.M.) How to pay for the war. 1940. HB 195

### EDUCATION.

Snell (R.) (L.B. Pekin) Co-education in its historical and theoretical setting. 1939. LB 1620

Smith (H.B.) The nation's schools, their task and their importance. 1927. LC 71

Jacks (M.L.) God in education. 1939. LC 331

continued in next column

## HISTORY AND KINDRED TOPICS.

Hill (Sir G.F.) Medals of the Renaissance. 1920. CJ 5767

Pirenne (H.) A history of Europe, from the invasions to the xvi century. (trsl. by B. Miall). 1939. D 102

Reau (L.) L'Europe française au siècle des lumières. 1938. CB 411

Lefranc (A.) La vie quotidienne au temps de la renaissance. 1938. DC 33.3

Farrington (B.) Science and politics in the ancient world. 1939. DE 11

New Zealand Institute of International Affairs Contemporary New Zealand: a survey of domestic and foreign policy. 1938. DU 400

Beard (C.A.) and Beard (M.R.) (Mrs. C.A. Beard) The rise of American civilization (etc.) new ed., rev., 2 vol. in 1. 1937. E 178

Zimmerman (Sir A.E.) ed. Modern political doctrines. 1939. JC 249

Keith (A.B.) The constitution of England from Queen Victoria to George VI. 1940. JN 231

Royal Institute of International Affairs. The British Empire. A report on its structure and problems (etc.) 2nd ed., 1938 JN 276

## THE WAR—continued.

was asked to guarantee Poland and Roumania, but refused. In any case Poland was averse to allowing a Russian army on to her territory. Russia and Germany were already moving towards each other and were almost aligned by August. Britain made attempts at appeasement (in Russia's opinion this was buying Germany off) and Lord Kemsley made in all innocence apparently, his suggestion of a Four Power Pact, which was naturally mistrusted by Russia. On August 23rd the Russo-German Pact was signed; on the 31st Germany announced the 16 points for a settlement of the Polish Question—but the time limit expired before the Poles had been communicated with them. On September 1st Germany invaded Poland, who appealed to the Western Powers. Italy proposed that all the forces should remain at a standstill and an attempt at conciliation made. Britain refused unless German troops withdrew, and on September 3rd she declared war.

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## A Dream.

A theologian, versed in lore, Had been correcting by the score Examination papers which

Demanded learning deep and rich: And being tired, he went to bed To soothe and rest his aching head.

And as he slept, he dreamt that he, Now dead and buried properly, Would shortly be examined in His various forms of mortal sin.

He entered, for this purpose grave, A room in which was nothing save A large blackboard on which were scrawled

The ten commandments plain and bald. This much disturbed our genial friend

Since several he could scarce pretend To have observed with strictest care;

In fact he'd lapsed just here and there. Imagine then his joyous cry

When at the foot he did espay A note by which he'd been exempted,

For, "ONLY SIX SHOULD BE ATTEMPTED."

A. L. HETHERINGTON.

## Regulations for the Use of Tennis Courts.

### 1. Grass Courts at Athletic Grounds.

1. Play is to be between the hours of 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. subject to the groundsman's decision concerning fitness.

2. Visitors may be introduced to these courts by members of the A.U. on payment of a fee of 1/- per head per period to the groundsman.

Players are strongly urged to wear proper white attire.

### 2. Hard Courts.

1. The courts are reserved for match play or team practice on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

2. Play is to be between the hours of 2 p.m.—8 p.m. subject to the groundsman's decision concerning fitness.

3. One court rested Sundays. Players are requested to (a) avoid "sliding" on the courts.

(b) To put away nets on Sundays after play.

(c) To wear proper white attire. General. When others are waiting to play:—

(i) No singles to be played. (ii) Short sets only.

(iii) No one to play consecutive sets. (iv) All balls other than Club balls to be marked.

Signed  
CHAIRMAN.

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# SPORTS

This first fortnight of the summer term has, as usual, been occupied in training for sports, and net practice and match practice for members of the cricket and tennis teams.

Although the standard of achievement in the sports was not as high as in previous years, there are prospects of a good athletic team being produced.

The cricket club has been hard hit by the enlistment of several of its members and the many new members of the 1st XI have yet to prove themselves in serious matches. The staff match proved interesting and we hear that the staff has become so enthusiastic as to discuss the possibility of forming a permanent staff team.

The tennis teams hope that new members will competently fill the places of such stalwarts as Wareham, Miss Dale and Miss Comben.

May we wish all clubs a good season, hoping that good weather will coincide with good results.

## CRICKET CLUB.

AN XI v. PIRELLI GENERAL. Lost 45-54-5.

In this match the cricket club did not show abundant promise for the season. Although there were several members of the first team playing, the batting never showed any fight and the bowlers dominated from the start.

It must be said, however, that it was the 1st XI bowlers of Pirelli's who took most of the wickets, and it is unlikely that such accurate bowling will be encountered in most of this season's matches.

Baylis and East made the bowling look comparatively easy but when East was bowled for 15 with the score at 22, wickets began to fall rapidly. The situation required a determined batsman who could hit the bowling off its length but none was forthcoming. The College actually did well to reach a total of 45.

The Pirelli batsmen naturally showed more confidence against the "varied" College attack. Collins and Elliot did not show the consistency required to keep the initiative. Frequent changes did

not harass the batsmen and they had little difficulty in passing the College score.

U.C.S. 2nd. XI v. COLLEGE STAFF. Wed. April 24th. U.C.S., won by 31 runs.

U.C.S., 105 (King 26 not out, Burns 14).

Staff. 74 (Thackeray 27, Howell 16, Williams 16 A. F. Jones, 5 for 3).

The personnel of the opposition aroused considerable interest in the first match of the season, and the spectators were rewarded with a very keen game.

College batted first, and accurate bowling by the Staff kept the runs down. But thanks largely to a useful innings by Burns, the score mounted steadily.

Towards the tea interval the batting became more aggressive, and King hit up a good 26. The innings closed with the score at 105.

The opening pair for the Staff, Dr. Howell and Mr. V. Thackeray, started very quickly, taking full advantage of every loose ball. Mr. C. Williams produced some very nice strokes for his 16, and with the score at 70 for 3, the Staff looked in a good position. However a rot set in, and the remaining 7 wickets fell for only 4 runs. A. F. Jones returned the astonishing figures of 5 wickets for 3 including the hat-trick.

The fielding on both sides reached a high standard for the beginning of the season, and some good catches were made.

TENNIS CLUB (Mixed) V. Staff. Won 7-1.

In spite of a certain roughness on the courts which are in need of recovering, and a beginning of season unsteadiness on the part of the players, Wednesday's match proved very enjoyable and showed that there is promise of a good team this season. Though many of the Staff were on the Courts for the first time this year, they gave the College plenty of opposition, winning one of the games and carrying others to 3 sets.

The Staff also suffered from the absence of Prof. Grant, whose duties prevented him from playing.

The match showed that there is need of constant practice if the team is to find its form before the major fixtures take place. The Club welcomes Leclaz and Black burn-Kings as promising newcomers, though both have yet to overcome unsteadiness and a tendency to take things too easily. Finally, we would like to thank the Staff for turning out to what proved to be a very entertaining afternoon.

## SPORTS DAY.

On the whole the Sports Day performances were not up to the standard of recent years, but at any rate the events were interesting and keenly contested. Athletics is essentially a serious pastime, and it must be admitted, has not the popular appeal of the

team games; so to many of the spectators Littledale's loping stride and frequent desire to stop altogether, so curiously like the camel of his native land, came as a relief in the midst of pantings and gaspings and death pale faces.

Some of the slow times may have been due to the rather heavy going, and Dyer's mile was a far better effort than the time suggests. Wood's half-mile, too, was as good as we have seen on Sports Day.

We must congratulate the captain of Athletics, C. T. Reed on equalling the High Jump record of 5ft. 5½ ins. and so winning the Best Champion Trophy and the Principal's medal; in this event Fielding was a worthy runner-up.

With sound performances in the field events by the Reed brothers and Mackwell, in the 440 by Sager, and with Wallace still fairly light on his feet, the Athletics Club should have a good season.

## RESULTS:—

100 yds. 1, L. M. Wallace; 2, B. Sager; 3, A. Cohen; Time: 10.4 secs.

880 yds. 1, A. D. Wood; 2, D. L. Snellgrove; 3, C. A. Dukes; Time: 2 mins 7.5 secs.

Discus: 1, C. T. Reed; 2, M.A. Mackwell; 3, K. N. Reed. Distance: 97 ft. 10 ins.

Long Jump: 1, Wallace; 2, Sager; 3, T. C. Brockington. Distance: 19 ft. 7½ ins.

220 yds: 1, Wallace; 2, Sager; 3, Cohen. Time 24.1 secs.

100 yds. Relay: 1, Mackwell; 2, P. A. Fielding; 3, C. T. Reed. Distance 32ft. 2ins.

One Mile: 1, B. S. Dyer; 2, C. A. Dukes; 3, Hamilton-Martin. Time 5mins. 0.3secs.

High Jump: 1, C. T. Reed; 2, Fielding; 3, Deutsch. Height: 5ft. 5½ ins.

Hurdles: 1, Fielding; 2, Brockington; 3, L. C. Newman. Time 20.6secs.

Throwing the Javelin: 1, K. N. Reed; 2, R. L. Cator; 3, C. T. Reed. Distance 129ft 10ins.

440 yds: 1, Sager; 2, R. Buhler; 3, Cohen; Time 56.6secs.

Three Miles: 1, Dyer 2, H. Buckley 3, J. R. Carter. Time 18m. 11.5s.

Winning Team—Science Faculty. One Mile Relay: 1, Engineering; 2, Arts; 3, Science. Time 4mins. 1.8secs.

Tug-of-War: 1, Arts; 2, Engineering; 3, Economics. Champion Faculty: Arts, 44 pts. Best Champion of the Day: C. T. Reed.

## FENCING CLUB.

Foil U.C.S. 8 Merry Oak F.C. 8 Epee U.C.S. 4 Merry Oak F.C. 2 3 draws.

Sabre U.C.S. 6 Merry Oak F.C. 3 This was a signal win for College.

Merry Oak's Foil team included two left-handed fencers, and this unaccustomed type of opposition was the cause of the draw in foil, for U.C.S. had got rather out of practice during the vacation. Nevertheless, some vigorous work from Cottrell was a pleasing sign of latent strength, but he would do

well to narrow his aim in order to equal his last term's improvement now. Quinn's performance was determined rather than efficacious but was not unpleasing. Hawdon, fighting as "No. 4," as well as "himself" won 7 of his 8 bouts, but threw away many points because of lack of anticipation and lack of speed. Epee were fought against time, but results were very pleasing; both Quinn and Cottrell had much more well-deserved success in this weapon.

In Sabre, Taylor distinguished himself by winning all his bouts in his usual energetic style, and we heartily congratulate him and hope he will be even more useful to the U.C.S. team in the future.

Cottrell again made a spirited performance but was defeated by inaccuracy of attack.

On the whole, a most pleasing win.

CROSS COUNTRY CLUB. U.C.S. 48, K.A.C. Winchester 62. Portsmouth Municipal Coll. 68.

The Cross Country Club finished their season last term very successfully by winning the Hants Inter. Coll. Race. The race was held at Portsmouth and entailed climbing Portsmouth Hill twice.

At the start the lead was taken by Dorey of Portsmouth who kept this position throughout the race. Good packing by the College team gave them the following positions.

Wood, Dyer and Armstrong 2nd. Snellgrove 7, Dukes 13, Buhler 19.

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